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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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2nd November 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Modise on Foreign Pressure To Stop Arms Sales

MB2311202094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1848 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 23 SAPA—Defence Minister Joe Modise on Wednesday [23 November] conceded South Africa was under pressure from some countries because of its arms sales and production.

Speaking at a press conference at the Defence Exposition of South Africa '94 at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] in Johannesburg, Mr Modise said controversy existed especially in missile technology. Countries trying to block South African arms sales claimed the G5 and G6 guns were unconventional weapons.

"We are told the G6 and the G5 are unconventional weapons...we have the right to defend ourselves and we have the right to compete with others in the marketplace.

"In our view the G5 and G6 are conventional weapons—they are ordinary artillery pieces—and the ammunition we are using is conventional ammunition," he added.

"I'm sure those who want us to stop, if they had the capability, would produce these arms by the thousands. We are not dictating to other people...I think other people must leave us also. Some of the people who are putting on this pressure claim to be our friends. If they are our friends we would like them to do unto us what they would wish done unto them," Mr Modise commented.

Says Troops in Angola 'Unavoidable'

MB2311155894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Defense Minister Joe Modise says South African military intervention in Angola in the form of an international peace force may be unavoidable. Addressing a news conference at the Dexsa [Defense Exposition of South Africa] defense industry expo in Johannesburg, Mr. Modise said peace in Angola and Mozambique was of great importance to South Africa, and it would probably have to contribute troops to a U.N. peace-keeping force.

De Klerk Urges Caution in Sending Troops to Angola

MB2411124594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk says South Africa will be taking a risk by sending troops to Angola to help keep the peace. Addressing the Port Elizabeth Transition Local Council Mr. de Klerk said it was important that South Africa played a constructive role in Angola, however, the government should consider carefully the form of support because of South Africa's history in Angola. Mr. de Klerk said he feared that should South Africa become involved in a

confrontation, it could easily be accused of bias because of the past. He emphasized that he was not against sending troops, but said he believed it was necessary to look at other forms of aid.

Mbeki, Modise Said Linked to North-West Debate

MB2311191894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Mark Ashurst]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho—Northwest premier Popo Molefe has accused former provincial agriculture minister Rocky Malebane-Metsing of "conniving" with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Defence Minister Joe Modise and Deputy Arts and Culture Minister Winnie Mandela to undermine him, ANC leaders were told yesterday during a hearing into the crisis in the province.

In a document presented to ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu and parliamentary select committee for communications chairman Saki Macozoma, Matsing said Molefe had made the claim at a Northwest ANC caucus meeting only July 17. The document was compiled by Pretoria senior council Eberhardt Bertelmann for Malebane-Metsing. It said Molefe first accused Malebane-Metsing of undermining his premiership in April.

At a meeting with President Nelson Mandela and Mbeki in Pretoria last Saturday, the day after he was fired by Molefe, Malebane-Metsing denied the accusations. Mandela, who was en route to the Angolan peace talks in Zambia, delegated Ramaphosa, Sisulu and Mocoza to investigate Malebane-Metsing's claim that he was neither consulted nor granted a hearing by Molefe prior to his dismissal.

ANC Northwest spokesman Malosi Lehobye said Malebane-Metsing's allegations could not be proved because minutes were not kept of ANC provincial caucus meetings. He dismissed references to national Ministers saying: "They are not supporters of either men. They are custodians of the ANC's constitution."

Malebane-Metsing lost the contest for the ANC provincial chairmanship to Molefe earlier this month. Lehobye said he had failed to reprimand supporters who chanted "Down With Molefe" at the provincial conference.

Power Struggle Said Splitting ANC

MB2411124494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 94 pp 1, 3

[Report by Jovial Rantao]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho—The public row between North-West Premier Popo Molefe and sacked Agriculture MEC [member of executive council] Rocky Malebane-Metsing has split the ANC in the province

down the middle with some groups openly threatening violence. The crisis flared on Friday when Molefe dismissed Malebane-Metsing for allegedly bringing the province into disrepute and for "displaying undemocratic tendencies."

An ANC trouble-shooting team—consisting of MP Saki Macozoma, Deputy President Walter Sisulu and Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa—has met both men to try to iron out the differences. Speculation that the ANC might overrule Molefe and reinstate Malebane-Metsing to his post proved unfounded yesterday.

Sources within the ANC's national working committee, which met yesterday to discuss the crisis, said a decision was taken—after a heated debate—to endorse Molefe's move. A source said Defence Minister Joe Modise was among the Malebane-Metsing lobby which called for his reinstatement or the dismissal of both Malebane-Metsing and Molefe.

The Star understands that this lobby was defeated and a decision taken to refer the matter to the ANC's provincial executive committee and the ANC caucus in the provincial government.

Options being considered yesterday were that Malebane-Metsing should be accommodated in the provincial legislature or be given an ambassadorial post. "He cannot be reinstated as this will create a constitutional crisis. Meetings will be held, not to review the premier's decision but to find a place for Malebane-Metsing," the source said. However, those close to Malebane-Metsing tell a different story. "We believe that the national working committee, encouraged by President Mandela, has taken a decision that Malebane-Metsing be reinstated," The Star was told. Sports Minister Steve Tshwete and Macozoma were due to arrive in the North-West capital late yesterday to meet the ANC's provincial executive and help resolve the crisis.

Meanwhile, different groups claiming to be legitimate ANC structures have publicly voiced their support for Molefe, and others for Malebane-Metsing. The ANC Youth League in the North-West has threatened to deal with anyone who dared to reverse the premier's dismissal of Malebane-Metsing.

Yesterday a splinter group consisting of the youth and women's leagues from Brits, Taung, Wolmaransstad and Kuruman distanced themselves from the ANC Youth League's statement. The group demanded the reinstatement of Malebane-Metsing and warned that communities around Mmabatho were getting impatient. "It will soon be do-or-die situation," warned Mike Molefe, leader of the group.

"Communities are getting ready to retaliate should the ANC leadership's decision on the matter not favour them." Molefe, however, said his group would do all it could to douse emotions among Malebane-Metsing's supporters. Early yesterday, another group staged a

picket demonstration outside the agriculture ministry in support of the former MEC.

ANC Said Covering Up Crisis

MB2411171294 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 24 Nov 94 p 17

[Report by Mark Ashurst in Mmabatho]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rocky Malebane-Metsing, the Northwest agriculture minister sacked last Friday, is not the first provincial minister to lose his job. His successor, Johannes Tselapedi, is quick to point out that the Eastern Cape's first education minister Neala Hoosain and Northern Cape police service minister Peter Geldenbloem were both removed from office, with a minimum of publicity. So the hubbub surrounding this first change in the Northwest cabinet seems particularly unfair.

"Comrade Rocky is a member of the (ANC) national executive committee [NEC]. There is no question of saying he is not loved. You cannot treat him like an enemy," he said this week. Northwest premier Popo Molefe may not share this affection but his outlook seems much the same. By resisting pressures to strip Malebane-Metsing of his ANC membership, Molefe has preserved his place in the legislature while minimising damage to party unity.

As leader of the ill-fated coup attempt in February 1988 against former Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope, and former leader of the homeland's parliamentary opposition, Malebane-Metsing is in many senses the province's celebrity firebrand. Arguably, his appointment to the Northwest cabinet was due more to struggle credentials and party influence than good relations with its leader.

"The coup was a very brave thing to do. He became a local hero," says Northwest University politics lecturer Theo Hedding.

The effect of his dismissal within the ANC remains unclear, but the concern of the ANC national working committee, the top rung of the party's infrastructure, testifies to its significance. Malebane-Metsing is an NEC member, younger than Molefe and nakedly ambitious. Despite his overwhelming defeat in the contest for the provincial ANC chairmanship at its conference earlier this month—where he won only 60 votes against 349 for Molefe—he was arguably the strongest candidate to succeed Molefe in future. Allegations that he has undermined Molefe date back to before the April election, and his designs on the premiership are well known in the provincial ANC caucus.

The day after he was fired, Malebane-Metsing took his objections personally to President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, claiming his dismissal was contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and threatening legal action. Molefe had neither warned him that disciplinary action would be taken nor granted him a

hearing before his dismissal, he said. The ensuing formal arbitration by the ANC national leadership in a dispute between provincial ministers was unprecedented. While the coincidence of the talks with the national working committee's (NWC's) monthly meeting at Shell House this week may have inflated its importance, the incident has exposed fault lines in the principles of inclusivity and reconciliation that underpin the ANC-led government at provincial and national level. "Popo has let the pot come to the boil this time, and he has taken strong action. We will see much more of this kind of thing in future," says Hedding.

But ANC Northwest spokesman Malose Lehobye says the talks at Shell House "had nothing to do with the decision taken by the premier." Instead they would form the basis of recommendations to the NWC on problems of internal communication, presumably to minimise the divisive effects of future disputes. Molefe's prerogative to hire and fire his ministers is not in question, and it is difficult to see how the ANC leadership could have prevailed on him to restore Malebane-Metsing without alienating the party's provincial branch.

More significant, however, is the Northwest government's lack of public accountability. Beyond vague comments about "the interests of good government" and "collective spirit," the substance of Molefe's grievances has not been disclosed. Attempts to preserve party unity have triumphed over transparency. Contrary to the claims of organisations purporting to represent departmental staff, a sizable minority of Malebane-Metsing's former employees are also enraged by his dismissal.

What Molefe has not stated is Malebane-Metsing's suspected role in busing unruly supporters and non-delegates to the party's Northwest conference, where they chanted "Viva the Rock, down with Molefe" before the result of the chairmanship contest. A secret better kept is the internal politics of the ANC leadership—an issue which partly explains the involvement of such senior national figures in a provincial dispute. Molefe allegedly complained to his provincial caucus that Malebane-Metsing had the support of Mbeki, Defence Minister Joe Modise, Arts, Science and Technology Deputy Minister Winnie Mandela and many of the Northwest government's political appointees.

Tselapedi, former ANC provincial chairman and NEC member, acknowledges that "names were raised at caucus meetings, but the names that I remember are not those." Nor can he specify Malebane-Metsing's misdemeanours: "In the cabinet I did not see Rocky do anything to divide the cabinet." But he is adamant that Molefe made "the only decision the premier could take in the circumstances."

Pressed to elaborate, Tselapedi concedes: "I know things you don't but I am under oath of secrecy. For ANC cadres like myself, it is the movement that comes first. Rocky can take his grievances to the leadership of the

ANC, or the Constitutional Court, but he won't do those type of things because he wants the unity of the ANC."

December's party conference may prove him wrong. The ANC could yet find that the surest way to aggravate internal disputes is to withhold facts from the public in the interests of party unity. It is hard to swallow the argument that the ANC's long-term interests are best served by claiming, as Lehobye did this week, that "there is no crisis in the Northwest. The only crisis is in someone's head."

Mbeki, Police Said in Agreement on Crime Issue

MB2311171494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 23 SAPA—South Africa was not in a state of anarchy but "anarchical conditions could develop" unless steps were taken, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Wednesday [23 November].

He was speaking after meeting South African Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe and Crime Combating and Investigation Division Chief Lt-Gen Johan le Roux at the Union Buildings. Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi arranged the meeting and also attended.

The meeting was a sequel to remarks made by Mr Mbeki in Cape Town on Monday last week to United States fund managers. He said then of crime figures the generals had released to a parliamentary committee: "The problems are there but not in the scary manner in which the police generals put them. They were in search of a higher budget, I guess."

Mr Mbeki's comment caused an uproar among politicians and the public alike.

A statement released by Mr Mbeki after the meeting with the generals said: "There (is) no divergence whatsoever regarding the seriousness of crime in South Africa today. It was unanimously agreed that, although the situation could not be described as one of anarchy, anarchical conditions could develop unless the situation was effectively addressed by all the means at the disposal of government and police.

"The meeting reaffirmed that the government and the police are at one in their commitment to fight crime. The focus of the meeting fell on what needed to be done in order to halt the upward spiral of crime. It was agreed by all present that more effective mobilisation of the entire community in support of the police was vital if greater success in combating crime was to be achieved."

Mandela Says More Exports Needed for Growth

MB2411202294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1941 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 24 SAPA—South Africa needed more exporters to take advantage of

the economic growth of major trade partners, President Nelson Mandela said in Johannesburg on Thursday. Speaking at an official award ceremony for South Africa's leading export achievers, Mr Mandela said the number of exporters was "rather limited" for a country faced with enormous trade opportunities.

"We must acknowledge that the number of successful, regular, committed exporters is rather limited for a country with an economy as open as ours," he said. "More than that, our economic and trading environment, internal and international, is altering radically and rapidly," he said.

Government was committed to facilitating the processes of restructuring the business environment to make South Africa internationally competitive. "The whole range of services provided to exporters is being reviewed to make the most strategic use of limited resources. The export extension services are being made more client-orientated and better suited to cater for the needs of small- and medium-size enterprises," he said. A vibrant export industry was vital for meeting the government's primary objective—a better life for all South Africans.

Although the government had decided to terminate the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS) by the end of 1997 because of financial constraints and obligations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), new measures to help firms become more competitive were being examined.

He said dramatic changes were taking place in trade relations with the rest of the African continent. In spite of serious recession in many countries, South African companies had continued to penetrate new markets and 1994 export performance indicated a 14 per cent improvement in the year to August compared to last year. Increasing African trade orientation would be enhanced by the lifting of United Nations restrictions on its agencies sourcing supplies and services from South Africa. South Africa's acceptance into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) would provide a further boost to regional trade.

"The depth of our involvement in, and trade with, Africa is encouraging, as is the myriad of opportunities for all business, but in particular for small- and medium-sized enterprises," Mr Mandela said. However, successful trade would require "concerted and joint efforts" by government, business and labour. The government was committed to creating an environment in which businesses, big and small, would prosper provided business showed "bold enterprise and initiative".

Princess Anne Visits Shelter for Street Children

*MB2311181094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755
GMT 23 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 23 SAPA—Princess Anne visited the heart of Johannesburg's Hill-brow suburb on Wednesday [23 November] to meet the staff and residents of the Twilight Children Shelter for street children.

She was shown the small building in Van der Merwe Street before entering a courtyard where about 100 children, staff and journalists were waiting for her.

Seven children performed a gumboot dance for the princess royal who expressed her appreciation with a gentle smile and by slowly clapping. A child presented her with flowers and another gave her a booklet.

Residents of neighbouring blocks of flats watched the brief proceedings from their balconies while others peered over the courtyard fence.

Princess Anne, clad in a khaki/light green dress, was in the courtyard for about five minutes before leaving the premises.

Twilight Children is a publicly-funded shelter for street children, chairman of the home's management committee, Walter Mokoape, said. The home feeds, clothes, houses and educates about 100 children.

Continues Tour in Cape Town

*MB2411193794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834
GMT 24 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 24 SAPA—Ululating mothers, many with babies on their backs, on Thursday welcomed Princess Anne to a Khayelitsha clinic with resounding "vivas!" and clenched fists after she flew into Cape Town in perfect weather for a 24-hour visit. Her commitments as patron of the Save the Children Fund started soon after a lunch hosted by British High Commissioner Sir Anthony Reeve at his Bishop's Court home.

There, the princess officiated at a British Council education awards ceremony at which M-Net reporter Teri Lapan was declared winner of the 1994 Sanlam Award for education reporting. The princess, dressed in red offset by white gloves, hat and shoes, was then whisked to a Save the Children Fund-sponsored feeding scheme and creche at Brown's Farm squatter camp on the Cape Flats.

In Khayelitsha, scores of women with toddlers and children slung in shawls greeted the princess jubilantly before she toured a nutrition scheme run by the University of Cape Town's Student Health and Welfare Community Organisation. Nursing sister Lydia Mosala said: "I told (the princess) we need funds to give mothers the necessary skills, and she said it was a good idea. It was great having her here." She added: "I love Princess Di."

Speaking earlier at the Bishop's Court function, Education Foundation Director Mr Peter Babcock-Walters said improving education was a painfully ponderous process, more so in South Africa where the required resources did not exist. The biggest threat to the reconstruction of education was probably poor communication, both about managing its existing provision and about the shape of things to come. His organisation hoped media reporting would improve from taking a

narrow view of day-to-day crises to putting events in context to promote understanding and proper evaluation.

"If we are to be serious about developing a real culture of learning we have to move beyond the empty cliches and obfuscation that cloud our understanding of what education should be delivering.

"Moreover, we have to understand too what it cannot deliver and why." It was regrettably true that the local media paid substantially less attention to education and the learning process than sport, motoring or scandal.

On Friday Princess Anne is to visit a riding school for disabled children, the Rural Foundation's head office in Stellenbosch and an Rural Foundation project on a farm near Somerset West. She arrived in South Africa on Tuesday and is to fly to Mozambique on Saturday after visiting Durban.

South African Press Review for 23 Nov

MB2311112394

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

Angolan Peace Prospects—"The prospects for peace that we were so excited about in Angola have been shot down in renewed fighting between government forces and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 November. UNITA "must stop fighting now" if it is serious about the peace process. "Government forces should also not take advantage of the lull and launch offensives of their own as they did on the eve of the signing when they took the northern town of Uige." It "does not make sense" to continue down the "destructive road" in Angola. "It is time the government and UNITA change tactics and give peace a chance."

BUSINESS DAY

Decay of Road Network—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 November in a page 12 editorial says Transport Minister Mac Maharaj's job is to "improve or at least maintain the country's transport infrastructure, not preside over a disastrous decline." He has to lay the foundations of a long-term solution by establishing a "dedicated fund into which money for roads is put aside." "Politicians will always find reasons why spending should be cut or postponed because of urgent requirements elsewhere. The logic that a little spent now will save many times that in future years does not always appeal to those seeking instant solutions."

Call for Modise Resignation Over Support for Arms Exports—A second editorial on the same page says "it is time that South Africa took a moral stance on arms production and exports," and if Defense Minister Modise continues to support arms exports, "he should resign or be kicked out of the Cabinet. If our new

government has any conscience, it cannot continue to support people and industries that design, make, sell and export arms. If it does, it should stop bleating about the weapons that are destabilising our own country. There is no difference between the gun wielded by an assassin to kill a Johannesburg taxi driver, one wielded by an Iraqi to kill a Kuwaiti...or one wielded by a Nazi to kill a Jew."

BEELD

U.S. 'Morally Bound' To Give Financial Assistance—"South Africa's Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP], if correctly tackled, will eventually become an enormously expensive program, much more costly than the taxpayers can afford," notes an editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 November. For example, "just to create the basic infrastructure of water, sewage, and refuse removal for all people in metropolitan areas would cost 29 billion rands, which is about one-quarter of the annual budget. And that does not include the cost of a single house, clinic, school, technikon or factory. Yet abandoning the RDP is something the country cannot afford. In it lies the only solution to poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and crime." To pay for it by borrowing "would place impossible demands on the budget," while "the only really advantageous source which the government can use is privatization." "An additional source is the one touched upon yesterday by President Mandela, and that is, help from the outside world, and in particular, from America. For political purposes that country stood at the forefront of the sanctions campaign which caused enormous damage to South Africa's economy. Now that it has achieved its goal, it is morally bound to give the lead with financial assistance for a program to repair the damage, to help rebuild the country and develop its people. The aid promised by America to date is, according to President Mandela, 'peanuts.' It may not be so little, but is it enough for a country as wealthy as America?"

New Possibilities in Farmer-Worker Cooperation—"South Africa is changing. Almost every day one sees proof of this," says a second editorial on the same page of BEELD. "It has been reported that farmers and their laborers will stand together to combat murders and attacks on farms. That is praiseworthy," but "what is really interesting is the fact that the farmers will also involve their farm workers in the commando system. At one time it was suspected that the commando system was the gathering place for the right wing." "Suddenly new possibilities are opened up, which shows how people adapt to the new circumstances. We now have right-wingers in Parliament, right-wingers deciding to participate in municipal elections, and the right-wing Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] reaching out to play a new role." "It is most gratifying that institutions like the TAU and the commandos are now coming forward with new plans which reflect the realities and the needs of South Africa. We wish them success in improving the security of agriculture through such an undertaking."

South African Press Review for 24 Nov

MB2411125694

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Provincial Delays Over New Clinics—The Health Ministry's efforts to "shift limited resources from the hospital-heavy centre of the health care system to the starved periphery deserves everyone's commendation and support," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 November in a page 24 editorial. The paper sees as a "ray of real hope for millions of under-served people living in the countryside" the fact that Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma has "succeeded in finding sufficient funds not only to build 780 clinics by the end of the 1995/6 financial year but also to run a large percentage of them." However, "problems appear to exist in the task of splitting and amalgamating the old apartheid health departments into new and efficient bureaucratic machines at provincial level." Perhaps the "ambitions of a multiplicity of senior officials from the old departments are also delaying the appointment of new provincial bosses who can get the job done."

Princess Anne's Visit—A second editorial on the same page says Princess Anne's visit to South Africa "could not have been better timed" because it "coincides with growing child-related problems." "Millions are homeless," and "the number of street children is rising." "The British government has already made sizeable gifts to child-related projects in South Africa. Princess Ann's visit will cement the goodwill this has created and inspire a greater awareness of children's needs. It's good to know someone out there cares."

U.S. Aid Package to S. Africa—Peter Fabricius writes from Washington, in an article on the same page, on the "poor" timing of President Mandela's remark that the United States' 600 million dollar aid package is "peanuts." It "looks bad for South Africa" in the Senate where right-winger Jesse Helms is set to chair the powerful Foreign Relations Committee. "Helms, an intemperate southerner who does not seem to have quite shed its segregationist past, is not a great friend of the ANC. He is even less of a friend of foreign aid." However, the South African aid package "may yet survive the changes" since President Clinton has "clearly identified SA as a foreign policy 'success' and can be expected to defend the package which is SA's reward." "A large bloc of moderate Republicans" will support him, as will "Mandela's performance as president—his tolerance of opposition and his sensible economic policies." Fabricius points out that "America does not owe us a cent. American aid comes as a gift from the American people, most of them more hard-pressed to pay it than you might realise." Although they are wealthier than the average South African, "they are working hard to maintain their middle-class life-styles and it is not for us to insist that they give us aid rather than say, put their kids through college."

BUSINESS DAY

Wage Differences Result of Economic Development—President Mandela's advice to business on 22 November, on matters from corruption to earnings differentials, "was too reliant on moral appeal and short on basics," says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 November. Wage differentials are "both a goal of economic development, and, usually a consequence. And that is the nub. Narrow differentials are, or can be, more a consequence of growth and development than a cause. Mandela appears to take the opposite view, which could have serious policy implications," BUSINESS DAY says the solution "does not lie in responding to moral appeals for a closure of the earnings gap. Market forces cannot be ignored. The point is to alter those market forces. And this has to do with skills enhancement which is a responsibility, primarily, of the new government's education and training system at all levels, and only then, training of suitably educated employees by business."

South African Press Review for 25 Nov

MB2511131694

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government Lack of Environmental Will—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 November in a page 18 editorial notes the "lack of progress in restructuring the National Parks Board." "The central point appears to be a difference of opinion in government ranks over whether provinces should be represented on the board." THE STAR believes that members drawn from within provincial government would, "almost invariably, be constrained by what are nine provincial concerns and not necessarily act in the interests of national conservation." THE STAR believes ultimately that "delays in restructuring the National Parks Board reflect the Government's lack of environmental will."

SOWETAN

Call for Better State Subsidies for Universities—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 November in a page 18 editorial says President Mandela's campaign to raise 500 million rands to help needy students and universities in financial difficulties "could not have come at a better time." Some of the country's "leading universities are seriously strapped for cash." "Declining state subsidies have made the situation at these institutions even more burdensome. It is about time that the Government took a serious look at the subsidies for our universities."

BUSINESS DAY

In Country's Interest To Send Peacekeeping Troops to Angola—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 November in a page 8 editorial believes diplomatic

and economic pressures will be placed on South Africa to send peacekeeping troops to Angola. "The biggest contribution we could make would be in providing expertise and sophisticated engineering equipment for tasks such as mine clearing and infrastructural repairs. Perhaps other Frontline States should be called on to supply most of the infantrymen." It is "very much in South Africa's interests" that it should try to "ensure lasting peace in the region." Furthermore, the international community is "looking to South Africa to assume the role of regional power and play a part in stabilising this part of the world."

NEW NATION

North-West Premier 'Assertiveness' Welcome—North-West Premier Popo Molefe "found himself in the unenviable position of having to act against one of his own appointments last week when he dismissed his agriculture minister Rocky Malebane-Metsing," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 25 November. "It is the kind of assertiveness that has been lacking in a number of government departments—especially in dealing clinically with a public service that continues to hold progress to ransom in critical areas of reconstruction and development. And we have seen the consequences in the uneasy relationship that has developed between political heads and their generals." NEW NATION also looks at the "readiness of the ANC's constitutional structures to intervene in what was perceived widely as a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the North-West legislature alone." NEW NATION believes "the ANC outside of government was fully in its right to intervene. Not only because of Malebane-Metsing's ANC membership, but also because of our conviction that the ANC component of the government at national and provincial level remains accountable to the constituency which elected it into

power." "We hope that the ANC's intervention in Malebane-Metsing case represents a precedent that will be duplicated elsewhere in government so that every step our ministers take is subjected to scrutiny."

Call for Affirmative Action Legislation—Amrit Manga writes in the "Shop Floor" column on page 12 that "affirmative action forums must be established as a matter of urgency within every company." "It seems big business would be content with empowering a few high profile black entrepreneurs and project an impression that they were committed to affirmative action." Manga says it is important that "government legislates to ensure that companies are compelled, through a statutory affirmative action agency to set targets and monitor progress in government and the private sector." "Without statutory compulsion, affirmative action will only deliver meaningful results in companies which have a strong union presence. And the result could be the development of an elite within some sectors of organised labor and a replacement of a racially defined hierarchy with one defined by levels of organisation."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Storm Clouds Gather in Natal—Hopes that Inkatha's election victory in Natal, and its absorption into government, would bring peace to the province "are fast fading," according to the page 34 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 25 November-1 December. "Peace monitors warn that both the ANC and Inkatha remain on war footing and that the political temperature is rising." "As storm clouds gather in Natal, there are repeated allegations of security force complicity in violence. The new Police Act, which will integrate the police, must be enacted as a matter of urgency."

Angola**Beye on Monitoring Process, Joint Commission***MB2511061494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, returned to Luanda this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Alioune Blondin Beye gave a news conference to national and foreign journalists at the UN Angola Verification Mission air terminal. He spoke about the irreversibility of the Angolan process, the UN readiness in monitoring process, and a greater openness to the media.

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The international community's action will have three phases. The first phase is the intervention of military observers. I will come back to this issue. The second phase is the intervention of the Blue Helmets, and the third phase is the political phase, which is aimed at assisting the Angolan people in their national reconciliation. I have already heard the media say that the United Nations is not yet ready. That is not fair. The operation in Angola has been prepared in time. The UN secretary general sent a team to Angola eight months ago to study the situation. So, everything is ready on the side of the United Nations. We needed two conditions to be met, however. The first was the signing of the peace accord. The second was the effective silencing of weapons in Angola.

There were some cynical people who said that there were only 80 observers in Angola. That is not true. The 80 observers are the ones who are already in Angola and who can be deployed immediately. The number of observers is expected to reach 350. These observers have already been identified and are ready. These observers cannot be mobilized without an effective cease-fire. The true guarantee is the pledge from the two parties.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Beye, what will the United Nations do if the parties fail to implement the accords, particularly regarding military issues?

[Beye] The UN Security Council has a series of measures to take against the party that acts in bad faith.

[Correspondent] What moves are under way at this stage concerning a meeting between President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]?

[Beye] At this stage, and in the interest of the peace process, it is better not to be setting dates or to provide other details. In any event, that issue is the order of the day, and we are working on it.

[Correspondent] Has the composition of the Joint Commission been defined yet?

[Beye] Absolutely. It includes a government team, a UNITA team, and a delegation from each of the observer countries. It is chaired by the United Nations.

[Correspondent] Be that as it may, there are those who question the level of the UNITA officials in this commission.

[Beye] You know, that is one issue I will never comment on. I intend saying nothing to the press about it, because I believe that when an organization sends someone to represent it, then that organization is giving its representatives a mandate. We must avoid being suspicious of all these things. I would like to thank you for granting me this opportunity. We will have the opportunity to see each other again.

[Correspondent] That is fine. [end recording]

To conclude, UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye said there is no time to waste and no one should be taking a rest at this juncture. To that end, he announced that the first meeting of the Joint Commission in Angola will be held on 28 November.

Beye Says Unaware of Cease-Fire Violations*MB2411204594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The discussions between the military delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] ended in Lusaka on 23 November. The delegations concluded discussions on the issues on the working agenda and decided to proceed to the staging of their implementation. [passage omitted]

Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative for the UN secretary general, was interviewed at the end of the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Beye in French with passage-by-passage translation into English] The political meetings have ended and the Joint Commission has approved their results.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will the UNITA delegation leave for Luanda tomorrow or after tomorrow to attend the Joint Commission proceedings?

[Beye] I already have said that the next Joint Commission meeting will take place in Angola and the UNITA delegation will be present. We do not have the date for the meeting yet, however.

[Correspondent] Do you know anything about the cease-fire's implementation in the country at the present moment?

[Beye] I have not received any information about the violation of the cease-fire from either the government delegation or the UNITA delegation. [end recording]

UNITA Radio on Violations

MB2511080094 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops stationed in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Province have been violating the cease-fire that came into effect at 1200 on 22 November. Our correspondents report that on 24 November, two of Jose Eduardo dos Santos' battalions, backed by South African and Katangese mercenaries, moved from the city of Dundo, Lunda Norte Province, to (Kitatolo) in an effort to retake Cambuia, in Cambulo District.

In Saurimo on 24 November, General Mendes of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] instructed South African and Katangese mercenaries already deployed in Cacolo District of Lunda Sul Province to use heavy artillery to bombard the residents allegedly because they are either UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] sympathizers or militants. The outlying areas of Cacolo have been hit by 37 shells each day. This is worrying the residents, because the Lusaka talks should have meant an end to war and hatred in Angola.

Meanwhile, the Luanda government's reconnaissance aircraft, piloted by South African mercenaries, on 23 November overflew Bimbe in Huambo Province. Our correspondent says the residents were taken by surprise, considering that a cease-fire is in force. UNITA's General Staff circles said the Luanda government's air force intends to create instability among the people.

Reports from Cuanza Sul Province say MPLA-PT troops armed to the teeth on 23 November attacked Bem-Vindo in Ebo District. At least three people were killed and four others wounded in the cruel and cowardly attack. FAPLA forces plundered Bem-Vindo residents' property. On the same day, MPLA-PT troops in Ebo moved troops from an easterly to westerly direction. There were no incidents only because UNITA troops did not react due to their adherence to the spirit and letter of the Lusaka accord.

Savimbi Regrets Absence in Lusaka

MB2311073594 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] It is in the interest of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] that the present accords signed in the Zambian capital bring an end to the Angolan people's suffering. Within the framework of efforts to that end, the UNITA president, His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, recently sent a letter to U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright, the UN Security Council president. In the letter, President Savimbi regretted the fact that he was unable to attend the signing of the final accord in Lusaka. Meanwhile, Dr. Savimbi said prospects for

peace in Angola will open new possibilities for a meeting at the highest level by the two warring factions. President Savimbi also said his party counts substantially on U.S. assistance in the Lusaka Accord's implementation.

Government Negotiator on Joint Commission Talks

MB2311205994 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Joint Commission, which replaces the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], held its first session in Lusaka today. The meeting discussed the document connected with the implementation of the special security status for National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] leaders, particularly UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Our colleague Pedro Manuel interviewed government negotiator Higino Carneiro.

[Begin recording] [Manuel] What are the main features of the document?

[Carneiro] It defines in [words indistinct] terms the number of men to be used for the security of UNITA leaders in general, and the security of UNITA president Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi in particular.

[Manuel] What is the number?

[Carneiro] We decided on 150 men, as long as he stays in areas outside the control of the state administration. Once he is under the control of the state administration, UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro will benefit from adequate security to be guaranteed by the government by a (?15)-man team.

[Manuel] Will Jonas Savimbi's forces be confined to [words indistinct] and then integrated into the Armed Forces or even demobilized?

[Carneiro] Obviously, all UNITA military forces must be confined to barracks. Those who are selected for the Armed Forces will be integrated. Others will be demobilized.

[Unidentified correspondent] [words indistinct] an agreement between the government

[Carneiro] Precisely, because we could not do it (?in terms of the Bicesse accord).

[Correspondent] What difficulties did you experience [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] Our views were not being accepted by UNITA. Eventually, UNITA accepted them.

[Manuel] [words indistinct] and UNITA delegations for the post of vice president to Savimbi. Savimbi would be one of the two vice presidents.

[Carneiro] That is a lie, because that issue was never raised at the negotiating table throughout the Lusaka talks. Moreover, that was not part of the [words indistinct] agenda.

[Correspondent] Do you think the cease-fire is being observed?

[Carneiro] We are still at the beginning. Everything will depend on our efforts.

[Correspondent] Is there any indication about an eventual meeting or direct contact with Dr. Savimbi?

[Carneiro] Well, there are still a lot of aspects that [words indistinct] but we have taken them into account.

[Manuel] Regarding the joint commission meeting held in Lusaka, who represented the government and UNITA?

[Carneiro] The government delegation included Faustino Muteka [words indistinct] nominated by the president of the republic. UNITA was represented by engineer Vaikeni, Brigadier [words indistinct]. They are temporary members of the UNITA delegation. In any event, the UNITA delegation will be established over the next few days before it leaves for Luanda on 28 November. [end recording]

Government Official Views Talks Conclusion

MB2411070594 London B3C World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 23 Nov 94

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's representative in Angola has said that, in general terms, the cease-fire agreement is being complied with. The UN special representative, who was speaking in Lusaka, said that both sides are abiding by the agreement, as far as is known. He added that this would be his last news conference in the Zambian capital. As a matter of fact, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams wrapped up this afternoon what has been described as the guideline document for military issues, thereby overcoming yet another serious obstacle to the implementation of the accord signed on 20 November. The only delicate issue that has not been resolved yet is that of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's political status. [passage omitted]

The two teams bade farewell to Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and held a final meeting to discuss the final details concerning the police force. General Pedro Neto, head of the government military team to the Lusaka peace talks, confirmed to the BBC this afternoon that even the controversial issue of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's personal security had been settled.

[Begin recording] [Neto] It has been settled. That issue was resolved this morning.

[Unidentified correspondent] Does the government regard as acceptable the resolution of that issue?

[Neto] We cannot really say that it was acceptable, but it was within reason. The government did not make any very great concessions and, by the same token, UNITA did not make unreasonable demands.

[Correspondent] So, your feeling is that 150 men is an acceptable figure?

[Neto] Yes, we think so. Under normal circumstances, it would not have been acceptable because it detracts from the authority of the power structures, but this is an exceptional situation.

[Correspondent] What about other issues, such as the troop confinement process and the acquisition of war materiel? Have those issues been settled?

[Neto] Yes, all those issues feature on the document we signed today. Everything has been settled. It may yet be difficult to implement...

[Correspondent] That is precisely what I was about to ask you: do you think that it will be easier to move toward freedom now that this protocol has been penned?

[Neto] I think so. We hope that the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 will be able to rapidly set in place the necessary mechanisms. Once that has been done—and the government will help with all its good will—we will do everything to keep this accord alive. [end recording]

Views Troop Confinement

MB2411091894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Yesterday, the Zambian capital stopped being the place where issues pertaining to the Angolan peace process were discussed. Zambian President Frederick Chiluba bade farewell to the Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators, who have already discussed all the military issues listed on the agenda of their meetings. Those issues included security for members of the UNITA leadership and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. It was decided that 150 men will look after UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's personal security in areas not controlled by the government and 15 in areas administered by the state.

Meanwhile, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is expected in Luanda today. A UNITA team is expected in the Angolan capital on 28 November so it can join the government team, observers, and the representatives of the troika of observer countries in the Joint Commission.

The Lusaka peace talks wrapped up after one year and one week in the Zambian capital. [passage omitted]

The supposedly key issues of the status of and security for UNITA President Jonas Savimbi, the number and

location of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troop confinement points, and the integration of UNITA men into the Angolan Police will not be allowed to obstruct either the peace process or the implementation of the measures contained in the peace accord.

The Joint Commission, which replaces the former Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the principles contained in the Bicesse and Lusaka Accords. Barring any unexpected developments, the Joint Commission is scheduled to meet in Luanda on 29 November.

The Government of the Republic of Angola has already appointed Generals Higino Carneiro and Faustino Muteka to that commission, but UNITA could appoint new people to replace General Eugenio Manuvakola, Joao Vaiquene, and Brigadier (Chassanha), who represented UNITA in Lusaka until yesterday. [passage omitted]

Speaking at Luanda Airport early this morning, General Pedro Neto, of the Angolan Government team to the Lusaka talks, had this to say about the issue of defining the 15 UNITA troop confinement areas:

[Begin recording] [Neto] Well, the issue of the location of those troop confinement points was agreed on to a certain extent in the sense that the troop confinement issue concerns principally UNITA and the United Nations. We can say that issue has been settled. In any event, from our point of view there is the need for more discussion concerning the areas which were mentioned during the talks. The fact is that the troop confinement process must not undermine the harmonious implementation of the cease-fire process and, basically, the implementation of the peace accord as a whole. Within that context, we believe that it was a sensible move for us to postpone the decision concerning the areas to which the UNITA troops will be confined. We did not want to thwart the implementation of the accords, but we intend to reach an agreement at a later stage because a poor troop confinement process could result in a derailment of the whole peace process.

[Unidentified correspondent] So, that is work to be done by the Joint Commission?

[Neto] I would not say so much. The Joint Commission has certain specific attributions, but I believe that some of the figures who have been involved in the talks will have to remain committed so we can come up with a common approach. We must not make the Joint Commission take on duties that it is not supposed to take on. Be that as it may, if that issue has to be discussed by the Joint Commission, then only certain specific parts will be discussed, notably the following up of the process.

[Correspondent] When and how will the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem] start deploying men to verify the process?

[Neto] I would not like to commit myself to dates, because verification should begin immediately. It should start tomorrow, with the first observers being deployed in the offices Unavem has in the country's principal cities. I believe that can be done as soon as conditions are in place, but—to a certain extent—all will hinge on a number of meetings to be held by the United Nations and the UN Security Council so the whole process of verification can start being implemented. [end recording]

Another issue which will also necessitate assessment will be the confinement of Rapid Intervention Police agents, but that is an issue to be discussed by the Angolan Government and Unavem.

UNITA Portfolios, Gubernatorial Posts Listed

MB2411095894 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 23 Nov 94

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The conclusion of the military talks saw the conclusion of more than one year of talks and negotiation in the Zambian capital, resulting in a 65-page document, the new peace accord signed on 20 November. Luis Antonio dos Santos reports:

Alioune Blondin Beye, the UN secretary general's special representative in Angola, is expected to travel to Luanda this coming weekend. He will be part of the new Joint Commission whose responsibility it will be to oversee the implementation of the Lusaka Accord. As is already known, the commission will include representatives from the Angolan Government, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the United Nations, Portugal, the United States, and Russia. The Joint Commission is supposed to ensure that accord stipulations are complied with. For instance, it must guarantee that UNITA gets the four ministerial portfolios it was promised, notably mining, trade, health, and tourism. UNITA must also get seven [number as heard] state secretariats—namely, defense, interior, agriculture, finance, information, and social reintegration. UNITA will also have six ambassadorial positions: in Mexico, Canada, India, Cape Verde, Poland, and UNESCO. Jonas Savimbi's movement will also be awarded governorship of Uige, Lunda Sul, and Cuando Cubango and it will have deputy governors in Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, and another three provinces. UNITA will also have 30 district administrators and 35 deputy district administrators.

Safety for the members of the UNITA leadership—Jonas Savimbi included—has also been guaranteed. Each senior UNITA official can have two bodyguards to be chosen from the ranks of demobilized UNITA soldiers. Some 5,500 UNITA men are expected to join the Angolan Police. Another 1,200 are due to integrate the special Rapid Intervention unit of the Angolan Police.

Mozambique**Chissano, Dhlakama View Political Developments***MB2411190994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano received Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama in Maputo this afternoon for consultations. Our colleague Emilio Manhique has further details.

[Manhique] The meeting between President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama was aimed at reviewing the entire national political process in recent weeks, which climaxed with the holding of general elections. Both President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama denied that they had discussed the issue of the distribution of ministerial posts to Renamo or the appointment of governors in provinces where Renamo obtained the most votes. Afonso Dhlakama said it is still too early to speak about these issues. Dhlakama promised that he will work for stability in Mozambique as well as appeal to foreign investors to invest in Mozambique.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] Democracy means the concurrence of views. Our country has opted for multiparty democracy. One of the political forces won the elections—the Mozambique Liberation Front. I have already said: Renamo will not be in Parliament solely with the aim of criticizing the government. It will be in Parliament as a legislative body in order to observe how the government will lead the country, as well as propose, criticize, and assist the government. I repeat: Renamo is not a political opposition party with the objective of criticizing the government's program. That is not what democracy means. On the contrary, Renamo, I personally believe, will have to play a very important role for political and social stability in Mozambique. I will assist my brother, President Chissano. I will tell the international community—as a matter of fact, I would like to tell the international community—come invest in Mozambique, come assist Mozambicans in reconciliation and national reconstruction. [end recording]

In turn, President Joaquim Chissano gave his version of this meeting with the Renamo leader.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] As I said earlier, the Renamo president called me to congratulate me for my victory in the elections. I also congratulated him for the results he and his party obtained. About the meeting, I can say briefly that I heard that Renamo wants to work in a constructive way in its opposition to the government. That is why President Dhlakama has spoken here about criticizing as well as proposing constructive views to resolve the country's problems. Both of us agreed that what is most important is the development of our country to create better living conditions for the people. Thus, we must all work toward that purpose now.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the present stage of consultations for the formation of the government?

[Chissano] The consultations are progressing normally.

[Correspondent] Are there some posts for Renamo?

[Chissano] I am still holding consultations. I have not yet reached a conclusion.

[Correspondent] When will the government be installed in office?

[Chissano] The government will be installed in office on the swearing-in day. That does not mean, however, that we will have all government members by that date.

[Correspondent] When [words indistinct]?

[Chissano] When the appointment is ready.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, how many portfolios will Renamo have?

[Chissano] I have said that I am still holding consultations. You should not say, as someone told the BBC, that I had said I would give posts to Renamo. That person did not speak the truth. Renamo neither presented me that proposal nor was it here to discuss that issue. What the Renamo president said is what was discussed at the meeting—we reviewed the entire political process. [end recording]

Election Official Announces Swearing In Dates*MB231114294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Nov 94*

[Interview with Father Dionisio Simbe, spokesman for the National Elections Commission, by Faustino Igreja in Maputo on 23 November]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Begin recording] [Igreja] Good afternoon, Father Simbe. What did the National Elections Commission [CNE] discuss today in its first plenary session after the announcement of the official election results?

[Simbe] In accordance with the Electoral Law, Article 275, deputies of the Assembly of the Republic are supposed to be sworn in within 15 days after the announcement of the final elections results. Under its responsibilities in the Electoral Law, the CNE already has picked two days for the swearing-in ceremony and the president's induction. So deputies will be sworn in on 8 December and the president of the Republic will be inducted on 9 November.

[Igreja] Protocol conditions already have been created for holding the two important ceremonies?

[Simbe] Well, this is not the CNE's responsibility. It is up to the government to organize everything. Our institution has just set the date, taking into account that there is a period of time for the ceremonies' preparations. Following consultations with the parties involved, I

believe there is time for that; there is no inconvenience for the ceremonies to take place on those two days.

[Igreja] In addition to the two important issues discussed by the CNE, what were other important points of the agenda?

[Simbe] We only discussed activities we are going to carry out. As you know, the CNE ceases its functions 120 days after issuing the final election results. So there is a set of reports to be settled and proposals to the government on a number of issues. [end recording]

Ajello Discusses Weapons Collection Problem

MB2411145594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] is packing its bags and that is a source of some concern because it will not complete one of its principal tasks, that of collecting weapons. Aldo Ajello, the UN secretary general's special representative in Mozambique, recognized that his organization will not finish the arms collection job, and he added that that is one of the tasks the new government will have to take over. Ajello was speaking during a visit to Radio Mozambique this morning. The Unomoz head made a point of stressing that he was visiting Radio Mozambique to praise its coverage of the electoral process. [passage omitted]

Radio Mozambique's Joao de Brito asked UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello about the issue of collecting weapons.

[Begin Ajello recording] The Unomoz mandate will end the day the new government is sworn in. That mandate will not extend beyond 15 December. It is true there are still arms caches in the country. We have expected from the start that it would be very difficult to find out and remove all the weapons in the country. It will take a long time for us to collect all the weapons and I think the new government will have to draw up a specific (?ad hoc) program coordinated by the southern African country, and it will take some time before that work is over. If the government wants UN support so it can continue that work, that will have to be negotiated in a new manner, but I think the UN Security Council will be willing to give serious consideration to such a request.

Be that as it may, Unomoz will not conclude that task before its mandate is scheduled to expire. I am certain of that. I do not believe I am either underestimating the problem's seriousness—it is a serious problem and it could help fan banditry and violence—or underplaying the need to collect those weapons as rapidly as possible.

However, it is important to point out that weapons, on their own, do not pose a war risk. Weapons have never been the cause of war. Weapons are just instruments of war. War is made in the wake of a political decision to make war. I see that the country is living in peace at this stage and the political decision has been to pursue peace rather than war. I am sure that the new government to be appointed by the president of the Republic will help consolidate peace and enhance political stability as well as national unity. So the two sides must work together to collect the weapons and prevent bandits from getting their hands on the weapons. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone**Intensified Offensive Against Rebels Reported***AB2111210094 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 21 Nov 94**[From the "Focus on Africa" program]*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Last week we reported that the Sierra Leone Government had stepped up its offensive against the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. The offensive is known as Locate and Destroy, and follows a series of successful rebel operations in the south, the east, and recently in the north of the country, where the rebels kidnapped two British aid workers just over a week ago. As the military situation intensifies, our correspondent David Bamford has been out with the Army in central Sierra Leone, and he has just sent us this report:

[Begin Bamford recording] The successful rebel attack earlier this month on Kabala came as a shock and has concentrated the minds of the Sierra Leone Army to make sure there is no repetition elsewhere. Military sources say the bulk of the rebel group believed to have been responsible has moved south into the thick bush east and south of Magburaka. Their aim? To establish a base that would compromise travelers on the highway leading out from the biggest town in the area, Makeni, and eventually threaten the town itself.

I joined troops of the 2d Battalion based in Makeni at the start of their operation to dislodge the rebels. The army trucks drove east to (Matitoko), 52 km from the likely rebel positions and itself clearly the scene of recent skirmishes. Troops were dropped after [word indistinct] to the countryside, looking for the rebel camp. But, meanwhile, Guinean artillery troops have been setting out to bombard burned down villages further east where it is thought rebels are hiding.

As our vehicles entered some villages, the young men scattered into the undergrowth. The army commander said they had ran off because they mistook the soldiers for rebels. The operation is continuing and, in the meantime, convoys of vehicles have been lining up at Magburaka for days, waiting for the You're Clear To Travel East Again. *[end recording]*

'Total Censorship'; Security Council Set Up*AB2411220894 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT
24 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Freetown, 24 Nov (AFP)—The Sierra Leonean Military Government announced in Freetown today the restoration of "total censorship" of all information concerning the rebel "war" and the creation of a National Security Council responsible for coordinating the conduct of military operations. The official communique only explained that the council is made up of 40 members. According to reliable sources, it

is chaired by the head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser. It comprises the principal figures of the ruling junta and representatives of traditional chiefs, trade unions, journalists, magistrates, teachers, and businessmen.

A Defense Ministry spokesman explained that the censorship will become effective "four weeks" from 23 November and will apply, for all media, to all information concerning the movement of troops or their equipment. One must receive prior authorization from the Defense Ministry before publishing such news items," he stressed. "Any violation will be regarded as a breach of state security," he warned.

These arrangements come two days after the announcement of a "massive offensive" launched in the east of the country by the government forces against the rebellion that has been organized for over two years by the United Revolutionary Front [RUF] of Corporal Foday Sankoh. Since 7 November, the RUF has taken hostage two British volunteers who it will only release if the UK supplies it with arms, ammunitions, and drugs.

The toughening of the junta also comes at a time when, since the beginning of this month, the religious authorities—Catholics, Protestants, and Muslims—are putting pressure on it to hold dialogue with the RUF. These clergymen, including the Archbishop of Freetown, Joseph Ganda, criticized the behavior of the Army of which they suspect some members of being involved in the murders and general looting attributed to the rebels.

When he came to power in April 1992 after a coup d'etat, Captain Strasser made the crushing of the RUF his number one objective. The rebels suffered serious setbacks late last year but since early this year they seemed to have regained strength by organizing raids in half of the east of the country. The conflict has already claimed over 5,000 lives, according to Army estimates.

300 Liberian 'Mercenaries' Reportedly Arrested*AB181123594 Paris AFP in French 1714 GMT
17 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Freetown, 17 Nov (AFP)—Over 300 Liberian mercenaries, recruited by an unidentified clandestine organization opposed to the ruling military junta in Sierra Leone, have been arrested on board of a ship as they were preparing to disembark. This information was reported on 17 November by the independent UNIWEEK bi-weekly newspaper in Freetown.

The Defense Ministry only confirmed to AFP that "a number of Liberians" had been arrested "on board a ship" for questioning and that "detailed investigation" was under way. Certain diplomatic sources have also given credence to the news, adding that Defense Undersecretary (deputy minister) Captain Tom Nyuma had personally gone on board the ship which was stopped for examination and has since been brought to Freetown Port.

According to the bi-weekly, the mercenaries were to join an "enemy force, assembled in a neighboring country, to launch an attack on Sierra Leone with Freetown as the main target." Their ship was intercepted "without a single shot being fired," he pointed out.

In mid-October the press in Freetown had reported several rumors about a plot that was being hatched up and Sierra Leone's ambassador to Liberia, Wilfred Kanu, had denounced in Monrovia the creation of an organization called the Sierra Leonean Initiative for Peace [SLIP] which aims to topple the military regime in Freetown.

According to Mr. Kanu, SLIP had undertaken to recruit Liberian fighters with the assistance of Lebanese businessmen operating in Liberia.

Rebels Give Conditions for Release of Captives

AB2411070594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Sierra Leonean rebels, who claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of two British aid workers on 7 November, have hinted that they will not release them unless weapons, ammunition, and medication is delivered to them in exchange within one week. The rebels, who are members of Corporal Foday Sankoh's Revolutionary United Front, also demanded that Britain recognize their movement as a political and military force. They transmitted their conditions to Ian MacCluney, the British High Commissioner in the Sierra Leonean capital.

The two hostages—(Robert de Cruz), a 30-year-old from London, and (Karl Amary), 24, from Louis Island in Scotland—were kidnapped at Kabala, 250 km northwest of Freetown, in an area sharing borders with Guinea. The two Brits are engineers and members of Voluntary Service Overseas who were working on the rehabilitation of a road as part of a rural development project funded by the European Union.

Government Conditions for Recognition

AB2411224294 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Nov 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The capture of two British volunteer workers at Kabala in northern Sierra Leone recently seems to have been a catalyst in creating new links between the government of Captain Strasser and the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels of Foday Sankoh. The rebels are apparently using the hostages as a way of making contact as well as bargaining counters, and the government is already making the rebels an offer to come in from the cold. From Freetown, Victor Silva telexed this report:

The Strasser regime today laid down conditions which, if adhered to by the RUF, would see them getting due recognition and being allowed to take part in the political process in Sierra Leone. The six-point conditions are:

1. That there should be an immediate and unconditional cease-fire leading to a cessation of hostilities throughout the country. This has to be proved permanent.
2. The RUF must denounce terrorism and banditry as a means to pursuing their political objectives.
3. There should be an immediate and unconditional release of all foreign hostages.
4. All Sierra Leonean civilian hostages must be freed too and they must not be used as human shields.
5. A commitment should be undertaken by the RUF to make known their political agenda; and
6. The RUF must transform itself into a movement with a political agenda so that it can be included into the current democratization process.

This rather surprising news comes in the wake of press reports here that the RUF had contacted the British high commissioner in Freetown over the capture of two British VSO [Voluntary Service Overseas] volunteers when the rebels attacked the far northern town of Kabala.

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